

DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



THE 1968 ANNUAL REPORT for THE DISTRICT

by

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Annual Report 1968

CORRECTION

BIRTHS (Page 8 - Third paragraph)

Should read:-

Twentyfour births, or 7.5 per cent of total births were registered as illegitimate, an increase on the previous year.



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DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1968 – 1969

Chairman of the Committee

Councillor I. H. FRASER, F.C.A.

Vice-Chairman of the Committee

Councillor J. R. CHITTY

Members of the Committee

Councillor J. FRANKS, Councillor MRS. T. A. G. MARTIN
Councillor C. B. SEARSON, Councillor MISS F. N. UDELL, C.B.E.
Councillor C. W. A. VALLANCE

Ex Officio Members

Chairman of the Council

Councillor A. L. STANBRIDGE

Vice-Chairman of the Council

Councillor MRS. S. KING

Representatives of the Council

on

1. SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE
Councillor MRS. M. BRYAN, Councillor J. H. HARDY, J.P.
Councillor MISS F. N. UDELL, C.B.E.
2. DORKING & DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE
Councillor MRS. S. KING, Councillor MRS. T. A. G. MARTIN
3. MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH JOINT COMMITTEE
Councillor I. H. FRASER, F.C.A. Councillor F. V. KENWARD
Councillor O. NICHOLSON-FLORENCE, F.C.A.

DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

*THOMAS A. PLUMLEY, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.),
D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Chief Public Health Inspector

D. ALLAN, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (until 18.6.1968)
G. A. FAULKNER, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (from 24.6.1968)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

A. E. GREENSMITH, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

D. D. HEATH, M.A.P.H.I.
T. E. D. BRAY, M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary/Clerk MISS E. E. NOLAN
Junior Shorthand Typist/Clerk MISS S. LOCK

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical Staff

MISS P. LANG (until 31.1.1968)
MRS. D. SCAMMELL (from 1.2.1968)

Rodent Operator

G. ANSCOMB

*The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Leatherhead Urban District and the Dorking and Horley Rural District.

THE RED HOUSE,
LEATHERHEAD,
SURREY.

September 1969.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking Urban District Council.

MADAM CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is an honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the District in 1968, the year when the floods came to Surrey. Fortunately, they were not widespread in Dorking but public health problems quickly arose as they subsided, particularly from nuisance due to smells and unpleasant accumulations under the floor boards of houses and from obvious and potential contamination of food. Furniture and carpets affected by flood waters also posed difficulties as to their further use.

When I come to comment on the various vital statistics for the year, it is to report that there was a drop in the birth rate as compared with the years 1966 and 1967. This decrease may be due to the effect of oral contraception or may only be an unexplained peculiarity for 1968. The death rate increased over that for 1966 and 1967 but, as in the case of the birth rate, could well be a statistical aberration for the year. Cancer and cardiovascular diseases remained the main killers. Deaths under the age of 35 years were relatively few and it is heartening to note that no children or young people were killed in road accidents.

Under the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, new Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations came into operation on the 1st October, 1968, which consolidated with amendments all previous Regulations relating to the notification and prevention of infectious disease. The Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, in particular amended the list of notifiable diseases, deleting such infectious diseases as acute primary pneumonia, acute rheumatism, puerperal pyrexia, and erysipelas, and making tetanus, leptospirosis, infective jaundice, and all forms of acute meningitis notifiable diseases. I consider that it is regrettable that brucellosis has not been included in the list of notifiable diseases.

Measles vaccination started in the late spring of 1968 but due to the shortage of vaccine the age group 4–7 years was concentrated upon in the first instance. Later in the year younger children were included in the scheme. It will be interesting to see the effect vaccination has on the incidence of measles, but there is no doubt in my mind that cases are already less in number.

I am indebted to the Chairman of the Council and the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and Members of the Council for their encouragement during the year. As mentioned in my last report, Mr. D. Allan retired from his appointment as Chief Public Health Inspector to the Urban District Council, in June 1968, and his loss to the Department was keenly felt. Mr. G. Faulkner, his

successor, has however picked up the reins of office amazingly quickly; I greatly appreciate his enthusiasm and loyal support during the latter half of the year and I, of course, include his colleagues and the rest of the Public Health Department staff in this sentiment. I also acknowledge the advice and help of the other Chief Officers and their various staffs. Lastly, I am especially grateful to my secretary and junior clerk/typist for their conscientiousness and loyalty in 1968.

I am, Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. A. PLUMLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1968

1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	1968	1967	1938
Area (acres)	9,511	9,511	9,511
Population (Census 1961, 1931)	22,604	22,604	15,204
Population (estimated mid-year)	23,010	23,010	17,110
Density (persons per acre)	2.42	2.42	1.8
Number of inhabited houses	7,295	7,207	4,868
Rateable Value	£1,169,974	£1,136,719	£189,186
Product of a Penny Rate	£4,721	£4,610	£728

BIRTHS

<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	321	159	162			
Legitimate	297	149	148			
Illegitimate	24	10	14			
				1968	1967	1938
Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population				14.0	15.9	14.6
Standardised birth rate per 1,000 estimated population				13.6	15.4	*
Illegitimate live birth rate % of total live births				7.5	5.7	*
<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	3	1	2			
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births				9.3	11.0	23.5

DEATHS

				1968	1967	1938
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	287	154	133			
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population				12.6	10.3	11.9
Standardised death rate per 1,000 estimated population				11.1	8.9	10.0

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	4	3	1			
Legitimate	4	3	1			
Illegitimate	—	—	—			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births:						
Total				12.0	14.0	48.19
Legitimate				13.4	14.5	45.08
Illegitimate				—	—	200.00

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age:			
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	4	5	*
	12.5	13.7	*

Early Neonatal Mortality

	1968	1967	1938
Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	4	4	*
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	12.5	10.9	*

Perinatal Mortality

Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and still births	22.0	21.7	*
--	------	------	---

Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortions)	—	—	*
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	—	—	*

** Figures not produced in 1938*

The Registrar General's estimated population of 23,010 at mid-year 1968 has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of the Report. The mid-1968 estimates incorporate, for the first time, adjustments made by the Registrar General after evaluation of the results of the 1966 Sample Census and a critical review of the previously used net migration figures. This year's estimates are therefore not strictly comparable with those for the previous year (the statutory nature of each year's estimate, which must be made by a given date, precludes the publication of revised Local Authority figures for previous years). Nationally, however, it is possible to state that the starting figure for the calculation of 1967-68 population change was revised downwards by 90,000 persons (under 0.2 per cent) as a result of the exercise already mentioned.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 321 of which 159 were males and 162 females. The crude birth rate was 14.0 per 1,000 population which is slightly lower than the previous year, when the rate was 15.9.

As sex and age distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other populations, a comparability factor (0.97) has been supplied by the Registrar General, which, when applied to the crude birth rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison with other areas. On application of this factor a standardised birth rate of 13.6 is obtained, compared with a rate of 16.9 for England and Wales.

Twenty-four births, or 5.7 per cent of the total births, were registered as illegitimate, the same percentage of the total births in 1967.

Three still births occurred giving a still birth rate of 9.3 compared with 11.0 in 1967.

DEATHS

Deaths assigned to the district numbered 287 made up of 154 males and 133 females. The crude death rate was 12.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population, compared with 10.3 in the previous year.

As in the case of births, a comparability factor (0.88) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations. Application of the factor reduces it from 12.6 to 11.1. The death rate compares favourably with the figure of 11.9 for England and Wales.

Deaths due to Cancer

(including mortality rate for Lung Cancer from 1950 onwards)

Year	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Lung Cancer	
			Rate per 1,000 Population	Male % of Deaths
1926–1935	192	1.7	—	—
1936–1945	338	1.8	—	—
1946–1949	164	1.0	—	—
1950–1955	246	2.0	0.40	83.5
1956–1960	262	2.4	0.46	92.0
1961–1965	264	2.3	0.53	82.4
1966	49	2.1	0.51	100.0
1967	49	2.9	0.56	99.9
1968	50	2.2	0.52	80.3

Deaths due to Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels

(including mortality rate for Coronary Disease from 1950 onwards)

Year	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Coronary Disease	
			Rate per 1,000 Population	Male % of Deaths
1927–1935	440	4.0	—	—
1936–1945	1,008	5.4	—	—
1946–1949	475	5.9	—	—
1950–1955	791	6.5	1.2	64.1
1956–1960	684	6.5	1.8	63.1
1961–1965	745	6.5	2.4	56.6
1966	142	6.1	2.3	62.9
1967	141	6.1	1.7	58.7
1968	148	6.4	2.6	62.3

Infant Mortality

There were four deaths of infants under 1 year of age. The infant mortality rate was 12.0 per 1,000 live births compared with 18.0 for England and Wales. All the deaths occurred within one week of birth.

Causes of death	1968	1967
Prematurity	1	3
Haemorrhage	1	—
Asphyxia	—	1
Pneumonia	2	1
	—	—
	4	5

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1881-1968
(Decennial Averages, 1881-1960. Annual, 1961-1968)

Year	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population		Mortality Rate of Children under 1 year of age, per 1,000 live births	
	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District
1881 - 1890	32.4	26.8	19.1	14.9	142	82.5
1891 - 1900	29.9	22.1	18.2	14.4	153	92.5
1901 - 1910	27.2	21.6	15.4	14.2	128	86.5
1911 - 1920	21.8	16.5	14.3	13.2	100	70.5
1921 - 1930	18.3	16.5	12.1	13.2	72	49.0
1931 - 1940	14.9	14.4	12.2	12.2	58.7	31.0
1941 - 1950	16.9	16.8	12.3	12.7	43.1	19.2
1951 - 1960	15.8	13.7	11.6	12.3	24.8	23.1
1961	17.4	17.0	12.0	11.3	21.6	29.4 (11)†
1962	18.0	17.1	11.9	12.3	21.6	15.9 (6)
1963	18.2	15.6	12.2	10.5	21.1	11.0 (4)
1964	18.4	16.6	11.3	10.2	19.9	20.3 (8)
1965	18.1	16.9	11.5	10.6	19.0	14.9 (6)
1966	17.7	14.9	11.7	9.2	18.9	14.0 (5)
1967	17.2	15.9	11.2	10.3	18.3	14.0 (5)
1968	16.9	14.0	11.9	12.6	18.0	12.0 (4)

† Bracketed figures represent number of deaths

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING URBAN DISTRICT

	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Total all ages</i>	<i>4 wks. -4 wks. -1 yr.</i>	<i>1-</i>	<i>5-</i>	<i>15-</i>	<i>25-</i>	<i>35-</i>	<i>45-</i>	<i>55-</i>	<i>65-</i>	<i>75 & over</i>
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm—Stomach	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	4
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm—Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1
Leukaemia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other malignant neoplasms, etc.	M	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	4	7
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	6
Diabetes Mellitus	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other Endocrine Diseases, etc.	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Anaemias	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental Disorders	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hypertensive Disease	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	14	13
	F	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	12
Other forms of Heart Disease	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	7
	F	25	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	19
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	F	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	7
Influenza	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6
	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Peptic Ulcer	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital Anomalies	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth Injuries, Difficult Labour, etc.	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Sex	Total all ages	4 wks. -4 wks.	1- yr.	1- 5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
Symptoms of Ill-defined Conditions	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Accidents	M	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
All other External Causes	M	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL—All Causes		M 154	3	—	3	—	—	3	9	26	46	64
	F	133	1	—	—	—	3	2	5	12	30	80

Deaths from Vehicular Accidents

One resident died as a result of injuries received in a vehicular accident.

Age Groups	1968	1967
15-24 years	—	2
35-44 years	—	1
55-64 years	1	1
	—	—
	1	4

Other Accidental Deaths

Four people died as a result of accidents, one due to fractured skull, one due to hanging, one due to a fall, and one due to asphyxia.

Age Groups	1968	1967
5-14 years	3	—
35-44 years	—	1
45-54 years	1	—
65-74 years	—	1
	—	—
	4	2

Suicide

Two deaths, one due to barbiturate poisoning and one to a gunhsot wound, were attributed to suicide.

Age Groups	1968	1967
45-54 years	1	1
65-74 years	1	—
	—	—
	2	1

Maternal Mortality

There was again no death due to maternal causes during 1968.

2. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Dorking General Hospital maintains approximately 218 beds for medical, surgical, geriatric and maternity cases.

Patients requiring hospital treatment for infectious diseases may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, none of which is situated in the district.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

A laboratory service is available to medical practitioners at the local hospital. Examinations of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases can be referred to the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council located at West Park Hospital, Epsom. The staff of this laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological condition of samples of milk, food and water taken by the Public Health Department.

The bacteriological examination of the following specimens was carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

<i>Description</i>	<i>No. of Specimens</i>	<i>Positive Results</i>
Faeces	33	15

I am indebted to Dr. Gamble, Director of the Laboratory, and his staff for their advice and help during the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service is the function of the Surrey County Council. The Ambulance Control for the area is at Banstead (telephone Burgh Heath 53491), with a sub-station at Harrowlands, South Terrace, Dorking.

MORTUARY FACILITIES

When the Leatherhead Mortuary closed down in 1967 an arrangement was made with the Epsom District Hospital for the use of their mortuary for bodies from the Dorking Urban District. During the year 46 bodies were accepted by the Epsom District Hospital mortuary for coroner's postmortems.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

Cremation

There is a crematorium at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, which is used by many residents of the Dorking Urban District as a means of disposal of the dead.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Care of Mothers, Young Children, etc.

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers, young children, domiciliary midwifery and nursing, health visiting, immunisation and vaccination, cervical cytology, chiropody, and home helps, is the responsibility of the Surrey County Council, as local health authority, and day-to-day administration is carried on by the South Eastern Divisional Health Sub-Committee with offices at Caberfeigh, Hatchlands Road, Redhill, under the direction of Dr. T. A. Plumley, Divisional Medical Officer.

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-Natal

Dorking General Hospital. Monday, 9.30 a.m.
Epsom District Hospital. Monday and Thursday, 2 p.m.
Leatherhead, The Mansion. 1st and 3rd Mondays, 9.30 a.m.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Boxhill, St. Andrew's Hall. 2nd and 4th Mondays, 2 p.m.
Brockham, Brockham House. 1st and 3rd Fridays, 2 p.m.
Dorking, S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street. Monday and Wednesday, 2-4 p.m.
Headley, Village Hall. 2nd and 4th Mondays, 2 p.m.
Leatherhead, The Mansion. Friday, 2 p.m.
North Holmwood, Village Hall. 1st and 3rd Thursdays. 2 p.m.
Westcott, Reading Room. 2nd and 4th Mondays, 2 p.m.

General Medical

Dorking, S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street. Monday, 9.30 a.m.
Leatherhead, The Mansion. Monday, 9.30 a.m.

Health Centre for the Elderly

Dorking, S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street. Tuesday, 2 p.m.

Cervical Cytology

Dorking General Hospital. S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street, should be approached for appointments.

Chest

Dorking General Hospital. Friday, 10 a.m.

Chiropody

Dorking, S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street. *By appointment.*

Dental

Dorking, S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street. *By appointment*

Eye

Dorking, S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street. *By appointment*

Remedial Exercises

Dorking, S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street. *By appointment*

Speech

Dorking, S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street. *By appointment*

Family Planning Association

Dorking General Hospital. Tuesday, 6-7.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 9.30 a.m.-12 noon } *By appointment*

Venereal Diseases

Redhill General Hospital. Males: Monday, 5-7 p.m.
Guildford Royal Surrey County Hospital. Males: Tuesday and Friday, 5-7 p.m.
Females: Monday, 3-7 p.m.; Thursday, 9.30-11 a.m.

(And at the Out-Patient Dept. of many London Hospitals)

HEALTH EDUCATION

In collaboration with the County Health Services, arrangements were made during the year for the display of posters on Council notice-boards, in libraries, and other suitable locations in Council premises.

Public Health Inspectors continued to carry out individual health education with respect to food handlers.

VOLUNTARY SERVICES

These include:—

Citizens' Advice Bureau

The Bureau is at 231 High Street (telephone number Dorking 2246) and is open on Mondays and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon; Tuesdays and Thursdays, 12 noon to 2 p.m.; Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; and Fridays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. The fact that it is open for some period every day, and that the office is very near the centre of the town, has made it accessible to very many more people.

There were 819 enquiries during 1968 compared with 471 in the previous year.

Mrs. Pearson, the Hon. Organiser, became Chairman of the Surrey County Citizens' Advice Bureau Committee in January, 1967.

Family Planning Association

A branch of the Family Planning Association functions in the district under the Chairmanship of Mr. John Higgs. It provides a clinic twice weekly at the Dorking General Hospital with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The medical staff is appointed by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with advice on methods of contraception, with the investigation of cases of sub-fertility and with the solution of marital problems.

During the year a total of 1,150 visits were made to the Clinic, including 111 first visits and 43 patients from other clinics. One hundred and twenty-two mail orders were dealt with.

The Samaritans

The Samaritans have a branch office at Woodbridge Road, Guildford. The emergency telephone number is Guildford 2345. There are also branches at 5 St. Mary's Road, Reigate (telephone number 48444), and at 45 Lower Fairfield Road, Leatherhead (telephone number 5555). Experience has shown that if a person with a suicidal intent can find a suitable listener to his story the impulse may pass and time provided for consideration of alternative solutions to the problem. During the year the Guildford Branch (which includes the Dorking area) received 543 calls for help, demonstrating the real need for such a service, especially as such calls have increased by 195 over those for 1967.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Section 31—'Meals on Wheels'

This invaluable service, operated through the good offices of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, delivers a cooked midday meal twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays—to the elderly and infirm. During the year ended 31st December, 1968, 5,229 meals, compared with 3,662 meals in 1967, were supplied in this way.

The maximum subsidy allowed by the Council is 1s. 2d. per meal, up to a maximum of £250 per financial year.

Section 47

This section of the 1948 Act gives power to local authorities to take steps to deal with persons suffering from chronic illness or infirmity who, for one reason or another, are not receiving proper care and attention, and are unable to manage for themselves in their own homes.

Under the 1948 Act, power was given to a Local Authority to apply to the Magistrates' Court for an Order to obtain the removal, for a period not exceeding three months, of any person found to be in such conditions. An Amending Act, which came into force in 1951, enables authorities to adopt a more expeditious procedure in cases requiring urgent attention.

No action was taken under this Section during the year.

Section 50

This section empowers local authorities to arrange for the disposal of the body of any person who dies in the District where such arrangements are not otherwise being made. Use of this section of the Act was not required during the year.

3. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The whole of the area is provided with water from the East Surrey Water Company's mains, and the supply again proved to be adequate, pure and wholesome.

Mickleham, Box Hill, and Brockham receive supplies derived from borings into the chalk at Purley, Kenley, and Leatherhead. The water supplying the remainder of the district is obtained from artesian wells situated at the Water Works in Station Road, Dorking, some of it from the Lower Greensand, and the rest from a bore into the Hythe beds.

Reports were received on 12 samples of the supplies, all of which were satisfactory.

The system of weekly sampling in rotation by the various local authorities of the districts served by the East Surrey Water Company has continued. Frequent examinations are also carried out by the Company's laboratory.

Typical results of chemical examination of treated water are as follows. Chemical results in parts per million.

	<i>Leatherhead Pumping Station</i>	<i>Dorking Pumping Station</i>
Appearance	Bright, almost clear, with a few minute chalk particles	Clear and bright
Colour	Nil	Nil
Turbidity	Less than 2	Nil
Taste	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil
pH	8.9	7.8
Free Carbon Dioxide ..	Nil	4
Electric Conductivity at 20°C.	235	375
Total Solids	155	250
Chlorides as Cl.	19	21
Alkilinity as		
Calcium Carbonate	45	102
Hardness: Total	84	162
Carbonate	45	102
Non-Carbonate ..	39	60
Nitrate Nitrogen	5.9	7.9
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ..	0.082	0.030
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	Nil	Nil
Permanganate Value		
(4hrs. at 27°C.)	Nil	Nil
Residual Chlorine	0.31	0.12
Metals: Iron	Nil	Nil
Other metals	Nil	Nil
Fluoride	Trace	Trace

Practically all the houses in the district are provided with a piped water supply delivered internally over a sink.

Dwelling-houses supplied by a piped main supply	7,393
" " " " " piped private supply	3
" " " " " standpipe	1
" " " " " well	2

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The total weight of refuse deposited at the Council's tip in 1968 was 8,447 tons 9 cwts., an increase of 157 tons on 1967. The trend towards refuse of a much bulkier but lighter nature continues despite the increase referred to above.

Refuse collected by the Dorking & Horley Rural District Council in that part of its district which provides reasonable access to the tip is also accepted. The amount of such refuse is shown below.

Items of household refuse, which it is not possible to include in the usual service, are also collected weekly; a suitable vehicle is provided and utilised for this purpose on one or more days per week, as necessary. A trade refuse collection service was started in the early part of the year for which a charge is made to the traders concerned. The service has shown the obvious advantages and also the effect of reducing, if not eliminating, nuisance from the burning of refuse by traders, e.g. paper and cardboard in the town area.

Figures provided by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor show the total amount of refuse deposited at the tip to be as follows:—

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>
Trade Refuse	1,103	8	3
Household Refuse	5,694	6	2
Excess Household Refuse	138	17	—
Dorking & Horley Refuse	1,510	16	3
<hr/>			
Total Refuse deposited for year	8,447	9	0

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The surface water drainage scheme for the Western area of the town was completed, at least sufficiently to be of great value in minimising the effects of the serious flooding in September. Work on other sections of the scheme proceeded satisfactorily and it can be said that completion of the contract is in sight.

Consideration was given to the problems of treating trade effluents and greater attention is to be given to this particular aspect. Beechams Research Laboratory at Brockham Park, although situated outside the urban district, discharges its effluent to the Brockham Sewage Works. An agreement between this Council, the Dorking & Horley Rural District Council, and Beechams was entered into in 1965 and has recently expired, although the conditions and payments are being maintained.

The Brockham Works were designed for a flow of 100,000 gals./day and now treats over 200,000 gals./day. The ultimate plan for the Works is for them to be closed down and for the treatment of all sewage at the Pixham Outfall. The next step will be the diversion of the discharge of the Brockham Green Pumping Station to an intercepting sewer and so to Pixham.

The Pixham Outfall works continued to prove inadequate so far as the capacity of the biological filter beds is concerned and investigations as to the most suitable method of increasing this need to be undertaken. During the flooding of September 15th all plant to the east of the storm tanks was totally submerged. Proposals for flood protection of the sludge pumping station are to be considered.

With the above exceptions the present arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the district are reasonably adequate but indications are that extensions of the main works at Pixham will be necessary in the near future.

CARAVAN SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

As usual the Chief Public Health Inspector has included in his report a summary of licensed caravan sites in the area.

Although there is a move towards the provision of more spacious and well-equipped caravans or 'mobile homes', these are being installed mainly by those people who freely choose this form of habitation.

Many of the caravan residents on Box Hill are families with young or early teenage children who occupy older type caravans. As such these provide most unsuitable units of accommodation for such families. In so many instances they are native Londoners driven from their neighbourhoods by housing shortage and then, due to change of residence, completely rejected by their London Boroughs for rehousing purposes. Because of severe limitation on building land in the Urban District it is quite impossible for this Authority to make a really positive contribution towards alleviating their highly unsatisfactory circumstances, even when strong medical grounds exist.

SHOPS ACTS, 1950 and 1965

During the year 91 inspections were recorded for the purpose of the above Acts. Further details are included in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

SWIMMING POOLS

The Public Health Inspectors made 97 visits to swimming pools and took 82 samples of the water. Two of the pools are privately owned, but open to the public, and the remaining three are at schools—one private and two County Education.

Results of the samples taken are summarised as follows:—

- Pool 1.** Privately owned and open to the public. Fitted with automatic filtration, circulation and chlorination plant. Samples taken, 13; Satisfactory, 13.
- Pool 2.** Privately owned and open to the public. Fitted with automatic filtration, circulation and chlorination plant; also heated. Samples taken, 18; Satisfactory, 17. The one unsatisfactory sample gave a high colony count and resulted from peak loading of the pool.
- Pool 3.** A small pool for learners, capacity 15,000 gallons, at a County Primary School. Has a circulation and filtration plant, with provision for drip-feed chlorination. Samples taken, 15; Satisfactory, 14. The one failure arose from a defect in the chlorination plant.
- Pool 4.** This is a new pool at a County Secondary School. It is equipped with semi-automatic circulation, filtration and chlorination plant. Samples taken, 27; Satisfactory, 19. The unsatisfactory samples resulted from teething troubles with the plant together with inadequate knowledge of operation and maintenance. At no time were the conditions such as to warrant closure of the pool.
- Pool 5.** A small pool at a private school where samples are taken by arrangement with the Principal. The pool has circulation and filtration equipment, but chlorinated by hand.

Samples taken, 9; Satisfactory, 6. The failures were due to fluctuation in chlorine dosage and alternative methods have been advocated for next season.

AIR POLLUTION

The Chief Public Health Inspector has made an excellent report on conditions as they affect this charming part of Surrey. A smoke nuisance in the more rural parts of the district may be rapidly diffused in the vault of heaven, but in the residential areas is an immediate ‘sore thumb’, bringing complaints by telephone or ringing at the Public Health Department counter. An informal approach to the source of the nuisance is usually successful in its abatement and it is rare that statutory action is required.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The number of premises registered under the above Act is two, no fresh applications having been received during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses registered within the district.

SCHOOLS

As in previous years there were several occasions on which the Public Health Department’s services were required to deal with minor rodent infestations in schools and school canteens.

The Public Health Inspectors, in carrying out their duties under the Food Hygiene Regulations, inspect school canteens as a matter of routine and, in addition, their services are available to examine and advise on foods delivered there in the case of doubt as to condition.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors.

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Written Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authority	4	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	85	41	3	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	3	2	3	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

<i>Particulars</i>		NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND				<i>No. of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted</i>
		<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	REFERRED		
				<i>to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>by H.M. Inspector</i>	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness	S.1	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	S.2	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	S.3	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	S.4	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floor	S.6	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences	S.7					
(a) Insufficient		1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective		2	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes		—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)		—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		3	1	—	—	—

3. Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

<i>Nature of Work</i>	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		<i>Prosecution</i>
	<i>No. of outworkers in Aug. list required by Section 110</i>	<i>No. of cases of defaults in sending list to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failing to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	
	(1) (c)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel (making, etc., cleaning and washing)	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—

4. Factories on the register are classified as follows

	<i>Power</i>	<i>Non-Power</i>
Agricultural Engineers	2	—
Bacon Curing	1	—
Bathroom Fittings and Accessories	1	—
Bookbinding	1	—
Boot Repairs	3	—
Brickmaking	1	—
Builders, Engineering and Joinery	5	—
Cinematograph Operators . . .	1	—
Cleaning and Pressing	4	—
Coach Building	1	—
Electricity Generating Station .	1	—

			<i>Power</i>	<i>Non-Power</i>
Engineering (General)	.	.	16	—
Fish Curing	.	.	—	1
Fish Tanks	.	.	1	—
Flour Mills	.	.	1	—
Gasholder Station	.	.	1	—
Laundries	.	.	2	—
Milk Pasteurisers	.	.	1	—
Motor Vehicle Repairs	.	.	17	—
Printing	.	.	4	—
Radio Engineers	.	.	3	1
Sausage Manufacturers	.	.	4	—
Screen Printing	.	.	1	—
Slaughterhouses	.	.	1	—
Tailoring	.	.	3	2
Tent Making	.	.	1	—
Timber Merchants	.	.	1	—
Typewriter Repairs	.	.	2	—
Tyre Maintenance	.	.	1	—
Upholsterers, etc.	.	.	2	1
Watch and Clock Repairs	.	.	1	—
Wine Bottling	.	.	1	—
Woodwork	.	.	1	—

No notification of out-workers was received.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Full details of premises visited, defects or nuisances discovered, and the action taken under the appropriate legal provisions will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, with the results obtained.

4. HOUSING

Only forty-five dwellings were constructed during the year by the Council, of which 25 were one-bedroom flats and 20 two-bedroom flats, on sites in Westcott and South Terrace, Dorking.

The summary of all units is as follows:—

<i>Description</i>	<i>B.S.R.</i>	<i>Accommodation—Bedrooms</i>				<i>Total</i>
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	
Houses (built by Council)	—	—	212	821	11	1,044
Bungalows „ „ „	—	56	—	—	—	56
Flats „ „ „	65	211	206	15	—	497
Maisonettes „ „ „	—	—	—	35	2	37
Houses in areas acquired by C.P.O.s in course of clearance procedure	—	—	5	4	—	9
Other houses purchased	—	—	—	6	—	6
TOTALS	65	267	423	881	13	1,649

Fifty-one houses were built by private enterprise.

MEDICAL ADVISER

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Adviser to the Council on matters relating to the health of housing applicants and of Council house tenants.

5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK

The Chief Public Health Inspector continued to act as the agent of the County Medical Officer for the purposes of inspection, supervision, and sampling at the pasteurising plant which is established in the district.

In addition, the Public Health Inspectors carried out sampling and inspection work under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963/65 on behalf of the County Medical Officer, the Surrey County Council being responsible, as Food and Drugs Authority for the District, for the issue of all dealers' licences and the sampling of milk for the purposes of the Regulations.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Surrey County Council continues to administer the sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, dealing with the adulteration of food. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the information that a total of 70 samples for analysis were taken in this district. These included 45 samples of milk, the remainder consisting of miscellaneous articles of foodstuffs and drugs. The information was also given that within the area of the county in which the County Council acts as Food and Drugs authority a total of 931 samples were taken for analysis, including 612 of milk. Twenty-seven were found to be below standard, 9 of these being of milk.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS, ICE CREAM, AND FOOD HYGIENE

The results of inspections of food premises, action taken, and progress achieved are dealt with in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

6. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table below shows the notification rate of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1,000 population. The figures for 1967 and 1938 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

Notifications (corrected)				1968	1967	1938
Anthrax	..	..	..	—	—	—
Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—	—
Dysentery	..	..	..	—	0.04	—†
Encephalitis	..	..	..	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	..	..		0.34	0.43	—
Jaundice	..	..	..	—*	—	—
Measles	..	..	..	1.04	14.40	—†
Meningitis	..	..	..	—*	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever			..	0.04	—	—
Poliomyelitis		..	..	—	—	—†
Scarlet Fever		..	..	0.04	0.04	0.17
Smallpox	..	..	..	—	—	—
Tetanus	..	..	..	—*	—	—
Tuberculosis, Respiratory				—	0.21	0.81
Non-Respiratory				—	—	0.58
Typhoid Fever	..	..		—	—	—
Whooping Cough	..	..		0.04	0.04	—†

* *Disease notifiable since 1968*

† *Disease not notifiable in 1938*

The table on page 24 shows the number of cases of infectious disease (except tuberculosis) notified during 1968, classified according to age and sex.

SCARLET FEVER

One case of scarlet fever was notified during the year, compared with one in 1967.

WHOOPING COUGH

One case of whooping cough was notified during 1968 compared with one in the previous year.

MEASLES

Twenty-four cases of measles were notified during the year, compared with 332 in 1967 which was an epidemic year.

DYSENTERY

There were no cases of Sonne Dysentery notified during the year, compared with one case in 1967.

PARATYPHOID

One case of Paratyphoid B was notified during the year. The phage type was Dundee Var. I. Intensive enquiries reaching as far as Eire failed to locate the source of the infection. The patient made a good recovery and no further cases were reported either in Dorking or other potential areas at risk.

[illegible]

FOOD POISONING

Eight cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. All belonged to the *Salmonella typhi-murium* group. There were three isolated cases. It was not possible to find the sources of the infections.

Ten cases of food poisoning were notified in 1967.

TUBERCULOSIS

Notification of Tuberculosis

Three notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis were received from medical practitioners concerning residents of the district in whom the active disease was recognised for the first time. The table below gives a comparison of tuberculosis incidence and mortality rates since 1934.

Tuberculosis Incidence and Mortality Rates, 1934–68
(*Quinquennial Averages 1934–63*)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Primary Notifications</i>	<i>Notification Rate per 1,000 Population</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate per 1,000 Population</i>
1934–1938	12	0.73	6	0.41
1939–1943	16	0.83	6	0.33
1944–1948	16	0.85	8	0.43
1949–1953	15	0.77	5	0.27
1954–1958	11	0.58	1	0.07
1959–1963	5	0.27	1	0.03
1964	4	0.17	1	0.04
1965	2	0.08	1	0.04
1966	5	0.21	1	0.04
1967	5	0.21	—	—
1968	3	0.13	—	—

Deaths from Tuberculosis

There was one death attributed to tuberculosis during the year. The trend, which the mortality figures for tuberculosis have assumed in recent years, can be regarded with satisfaction and as evidence of the increasing effectiveness of the curative and preventive measures taken against the disease.

Register of Notified persons

During the year the names of five persons were added to the tuberculosis register and 13 were removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:—

<i>Additions to Register</i>		<i>Removals from Register</i>	
Primary notifications		By transfers to	
relating to persons already		other districts	4
residing in this district	4	By recovery	7
Transfer of persons		By death	2*
notified in other districts			
now residing in this area	1		
	5		13

*The cause of death was not attributed to tuberculosis

At the end of the year the number of names remaining on the register was 49 in comparison with 57 for the previous year. The figures since 1960 are given below for comparison.

31.12.60	98	31.12.64	70
31.12.61	92	31.12.65	59
31.12.62	95	31.12.66	59
31.12.63	87	31.12.67	57

Mass Radiography

During the year, 1,132 persons were examined, including 250 industrial workers.

Dorking and District Tuberculosis Care Committee

The voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee works in close association with the staff of the Chest Clinic. The Committee co-operates with various voluntary Associations and Societies interested in social welfare and with statutory officers engaged in health and welfare. The Committee is in a good position to meet the special problems of the tuberculous person and the household to which he belongs.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunization against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, and measles, and smallpox vaccination can be obtained from medical practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or on application at Surrey County Council clinics.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is available as a priority to all persons of forty years of age and under, and to expectant mothers and members of the health services of all ages. Other persons over 40 years of age should consult their own medical practitioner if vaccination is desired.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available for children nearing school leaving age, and for all children who have been in close contact with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

STAFF SUPERANNUATION SCHEME

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Referee with regard to staff medical examinations and as Medical Adviser on medical problems affecting the working capacity of members of the Council Staff.

URBAN DISTRICT OF DORKING
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1968

COUNCIL OFFICES,
PIPPBROOK,
DORKING.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking Urban District Council.

MADAM CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

This year saw the end of an era in the retirement of Mr. Allan after 35 years in the service of this Council. Time and Redcliffe-Maud will ensure a new era of much lesser duration.

The comments given under the various headings later in this Report are representative of the year as a whole. This introduction, however, relates to the latter six months, and is essentially my first impression of the District, its people and its problems.

For an area in which it was not considered necessary over the past twelve years to pursue an active smoke control programme I was somewhat surprised that three 'inherited' problems related to air pollution control. The first concerned the ill-fated chimney to a multi-purpose building in South Street where the clean air requirements for that particular site necessitated a structure far in excess of a similar installation under more normal topographical conditions. The fundamental mistake, if a chimney was unacceptable to that scene, was in the choice of fuel. The second and third both related to fume emissions. The former arose from a very new industrial process, the cure to which is still being sought. In the third instance the nuisance has never been established and, in any case, is not capable of statutory control by this authority. Our attempts to foster good public relations by advice and assistance in this instance failed miserably.

I was disappointed at not finding a viable housing policy in respect of the older property in the Urban District. The current five-year slum clearance programme was completed in 1968 and there are no future proposals. In my opinion an authority should have a good first-hand knowledge of the state of the housing stock in their area and the programme should be designed over a period of at least fifteen years so that improvement, repair and clearance can be integrated.

As an adjunct to housing needs, the condition of some of the residential caravans and sites on Box Hill provide most inferior accommodation. Whilst those sites on which residents live by preference are generally reasonable, so many others are occupied by family units who are forced into it by circumstances. It is said that the move towards the larger units with their modern amenities connected to mains services will improve the lot of these folk but in fact it will be financially beyond their reach.

One of the most striking contrasts between Dorking and my previous authority which was a New Town, apart from the obvious one of housing, is in the shops. Space is still very much at a premium here and not always designed for its present use. When this applies to food premises, as so often it does, difficulties arise in maintaining good hygienic practices. To see open-fronted shops and open market stalls trading in food which was not otherwise protected from contamination surprised me. I had thought that the residents of Dorking would have been more discerning. In time, I should like to extend the Department's role in food hygiene into education of food handlers, perhaps in conjunction with that industry's Training Board.

The proposal for re-location of industry on an Estate is welcomed as an opportunity of dealing with some of the problems which must inevitably arise where industry and homes co-exist cheek by jowl. Although most of these problems are local in character and involve but a few people, nevertheless, to those few people the nuisances are all important.

I am most grateful to Members of this Council for giving me the opportunity of making a positive contribution to the well-being of Dorking's inhabitants and for their support in dealing with those issues which have already arisen. I shall do my best to ensure that their confidence in me was not misplaced.

I take this opportunity to place on record my sincere appreciation of the help and encouragement afforded me in these early days by members of the Department, other officers of the Council, and particularly by Dr. Plumley.

I am, Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

G. A. FAULKNER,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS

The number of visits and inspections carried out during the year is summarised as follows:—

General Sanitation

Water Supply	32
Drainage	251
Air Pollution	165
Noise Abatement Act	88
Farms	62
Caravans	598
Caravan Sites	145
Factories with Mechanical Power	41
„ without „ „	2
O.S.R. Act—General Inspections	83
O.S.R. Act—Re-visits and Miscellaneous	137
Animal Boarding Establishments	4
Swimming Pools	97
Licensed Premises	2
Refuse Collection—Dustbins	9
Refuse Disposal—Accumulations & Refuse Tips	132
Rats and Mice (Visits by Rodent Operator)	5,389
Wasps' Nests	31
Schools	58
Shops	91
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	545
Unsuccessful Visits	197
Pet Animals Act	1
Stables and Piggeries	2

Housing

Under Public Health Acts:

No. of houses inspected	129
No. of re-inspections	256

Under Housing Acts:

No. of houses inspected	16
No. of re-inspections	132
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	66
Improvement Grant Visits	79

Infectious Diseases

Inquiries in cases of infectious diseases	5
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	2
Food Poisoning Enquiries	28

Meat and Food Inspection

Inspection of Meat:

Visits to Slaughterhouse	660
Visits to Shops and Stalls	4
Visits to Other Premises	2

Visits to:

Butchers	28
Canteens	6
Dairies and Milk Distributors	117
Fishmongers and Poulterers	15
Food Preparing Premises	15
Grocers	58
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	22
Ice-cream Premises	7
Market Stalls	139
Restaurants	70
Street Vendors' and Hawkers' Carts	11
Wholesalers	19
Schools	8
Hospitals	2
Licensed Premises	36
Reg. Premises, Sec. 16 F. & D. Act	10
Sweet Confectionery	11

Visits in connection with Sampling:

Milk—Bacteriological	123
Water—Bacteriological	90
Ice-cream—Bacteriological	8
Miscellaneous Samples	6

Miscellaneous Food Visits	28
Food Hygiene Visits	109

10,488

NOTICES ISSUED AND ACTION TAKEN

The Notices served and the results of such action are given in their respective categories, but the total summary is as follows:—

Preliminary

Outstanding on 1st January, 1968	30
Issued during the year	71
Complied with during the year	46
Statutory Action necessary	5
Outstanding on 31st December, 1968	50

Statutory

Outstanding on 1st January, 1968	4
Issued during the year	5
Complied with during the year	6
Outstanding on 31st December, 1968	2
Cancelled during the year	1

COMPLAINTS

Complaints were received from the public as follows:—

Flooded premises	.	.	.	.	.	*	—
Dampness, defective roofs, etc.	.	.	.	.	.		31
Defective floors and woodwork, etc.	.	.	.	.	.		1
Other defects—houses	.	.	.	.	.		8
Drainage	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
Rats and Mice	.	.	.	.	.	.	172
Unsound food	.	.	.	.	.	.	51
Nuisance from smell	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
Air Pollution	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
Ants	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Flies	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
Wasps' Nests	.	.	.	.	.	.	25
Miscellaneous insect pests	.	.	.	.	.	.	39
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Defective cesspools	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
							<hr/>
							471

**See separate report on flood damage—page 46*

DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED, NUISANCES ABATED, ETC.

The inspection of dwelling houses, etc., and consequent action resulted in the following conditions being found and remedied.

Drainage				<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Drains—defective	.	.	.	2	2
Gullies—defective	.	.	.	2	2
Sinks	.	.	.	1	—

Water Closets	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Flushing cisterns defective	1	—
Pans defective	1	1

General Defects and Nuisances	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Accumulations . . .	1	1
Ceilings—defective . . .	3	—
Chimneystacks—defective . . .	3	—
Door thresholds—defective . . .	—	1
Eavesgutters—defective . . .	4	2
Roofs—defective . . .	6	3
Fireplaces—defective . . .	1	—
Walls—damp . . .	4	2
Walls—brickwork or rendering defective	2	—
Window frames—defective . . .	6	1
Window sashcords—defective . . .	—	1

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH DURING THE YEAR AND NOTICES OUTSTANDING AT 31st DECEMBER, 1968

(1) **Housing Act, 1957.** One Statutory Notice was served and complied with.

(2) **Public Health Acts, 1936 and 1961.**

	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Other Premises</i>
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1968	5	1
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1968	4	—
No. of Preliminary Notices served	13	5
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with	4	4
No. of Preliminary Notices cancelled	—	1
Statutory Action necessary	2	1
No. of Statutory Notices served	2	1
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	6	1
No. of Statutory Notices cancelled	—	—
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1968	12	—
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1968	—	—

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The present statistics are derived from the operation of one privately-owned slaughterhouse, where killing had taken place over the years on behalf of several butchers—local and out-of-district. This year saw a swing away from this practice with much greater emphasis being placed on supplying the wholesale market. The through-put and method of use of the slaughterhouse raised doubts in my mind as to the suitability of these premises for such future use. Therefore, the Council decided to limit the renewal of the Licence for 1969 to a period of six months to allow a detailed examination of premises and practices to take place.

The through-put of animals increased by an overall percentage of 11.3% although the number of visits to the slaughterhouse—660—for the purpose of meat inspection varied only slightly from that of each of the previous three years.

Meat Inspection Tables 'A', 'B', and 'C' set out the details of animals killed and inspected, the reasons for condemnation, and the weights of carcasses and organs rejected as unfit for food.

Cysticercus bovis was at its lowest incidence for several years, being down to 0.24 per cent.

It will be noted that a nil return is given in the section dealing with tuberculosis. Lesions are still being found in the sub-maxillary lymph nodes of pigs which resemble tuberculosis but subsequent bacteriological examination fails to confirm the presence of tubercle bacilli.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises within the district, the number of visits recorded in this connection is therefore nil. However, visits have been made to shops within the district in which poultry is displayed for retail sale to ascertain the quality and fitness for human consumption of such poultry.

Table 'A'

MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or part

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Swine</i>	TOTAL
Number killed	2,515	330	420	7,129	5,729	16,123
Number inspected	2,515	330	420	7,129	5,729	16,123

All Diseases except

Tuberculosis and Cysticerci

Whole carcasses condemned	—	9	5	10	41	65
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	549	109	1	478	692	1,829
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticeri	21.82	35.75	1.42	6.84	12.79	

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcase condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—

Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	—	—	9	—	16
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	7	—	—	—	—	7
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight of carcasses and offals condemned was 11 tons 7 cwts. 1 qr. 26 lb.

Table 'B'

MEAT INSPECTION—REASONS FOR CONDEMNATION

DESCRIPTION	Number Slaughtered	T.B.		OTHER DISEASES										TOTAL	
		Generalized	Localized	Abscesses	Actinomycosis and Actinobacillosis	Bruising and Oedema	C. bovis and C. ovis	Other Cysts and Parasitic Infections	Diseases of the Liver	Injuries	Pericarditis	Peritonitis and Pleurisy	Septicaemia		Miscellaneous Diseases
Bovines (excluding Calves)	2,845														
Whole carcasses and offal	..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	9
Part carcasses	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Heads and/or Tongues	..	—	—	3	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Skirts	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	17
Hearts	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	9
Livers	—	—	96	—	—	—	415	2	—	38	—	—	62	613
Lungs	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	17	—	—	5	31
Intestines	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Kidneys	..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	1	3
Spleens	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Uteri or Udders	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
Calves	420														
Whole carcasses and offal	..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
Lungs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Sheep	7,129														
Whole carcasses and offal	..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5
Part carcasses	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Heads and Tongues	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearts	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	—	11	—	—	—	—	23
Livers	—	—	—	—	—	—	386	31	—	1	—	—	23	441
Lungs	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	2	—	—	18	29
Kidneys	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Pigs	5,729														
Whole carcasses and offal	..	—	—	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	7	15	38	38
Part carcasses	—	—	34	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	45	45
Heads and Tongues	..	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	6
Hearts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	233	11	—	—	244	244
Livers	—	—	—	—	—	—	247	—	—	130	—	—	377	377
Lungs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	—	—	327	327
Intestines	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	38	38
Kidneys	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Stomachs	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	8
Spleen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3
TOTAL	16,123	—	—	163	4	18	16	1,062	33	1	250	379	9	396	2,331

Table 'C' WEIGHTS OF CARCASSES AND ORGANS FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD

	Whole Carcase & Offal lbs.	Part Carcase lbs.	Head &/or Tongue lbs.	Heart lbs.	Lungs lbs.	Liver lbs.	Kidneys lbs.	Uterus lbs.	Udder lbs.	Skirt lbs.	Intestines lbs.	Spleen lbs.	Stomach lbs.	TOTALS lbs.
(a) Tuberculosis														
Bovines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other Diseases														
Bovines	4,110	65	305	30	365	10,187	18	—	339	47	25	27	50	15,568
Calves	183	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198
Pigs	5,090	606	163	244	706	1,105	11	—	—	—	86	2	26	8,039
Sheep	320	12	—	20	62	1,230	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,649
(c) Total Weights—All Diseases														
Bovines	4,110	65	305	30	365	10,187	18	—	339	47	25	27	50	15,568
Calves	183	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198
Pigs	5,090	606	163	244	706	1,105	11	—	—	—	86	2	26	8,039
Sheep	320	12	—	20	62	1,230	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,649
TOTALS	9,703	683	468	294	1,148	12,522	34	—	339	47	111	29	76	25,454

Meat (inspected in shops) and Other Foods

Examination revealed that the following foodstuffs were unfit for human consumption, and they were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

	<i>Tins</i>	<i>Bottles & Jars</i>	<i>Pkts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>WEIGHT</i>		
				<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>	
Beef				1	0	23	0
Pork						26	0
Offal					2	15	0
Bacon and Ham					1	2	2
Fish	189			3	3	10	0
Tinned Ham				1	1	4	0
Canned Meat				6	2	17	10¼
Cheese						10	0
Fruit	578		18				12
Vegetables	1,171	3		6	3	14	0
Milk	36						
Soup	223						
Preserves	3	2					
Savouries	63	4					
Pickles and Sauces		15					
Cream	10						
Fruit Juices and Beverages	46						
Puddings	26		96				
Confectionery			687				
Minerals	960						
Ice Cream			80				
TOTAL	3,305	24	881	21	0	10	8¼

The year saw a further increase in the amount of packaged frozen food surrendered arising from the failure of refrigerators. It is indeed fortunate that the practice of insurance against loss is widespread otherwise there would be great temptation on the retailer to refreeze.

Milk

(i) Under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963/65, milk retailed to the public must be sold under one of the four permissible designations—‘Pasteurised’, ‘Sterilised’, ‘Untreated’, or ‘Ultra Heat Treated’. A test is prescribed for each category.

Licences to enable distributors to sell milk of the designations they choose are issued by the Surrey County Council, as Food & Drugs Authority for the district, but the Urban District Council’s Public Health Inspectors act as agents of the County Medical Officer for the purposes of inspecting the premises of applicants for licences, and for subsequent routine sampling and inspections at such premises when licences have been issued.

During the year 179 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at West Park Hospital, Epsom, for the tests prescribed for these categories, the results being as follows:—

Pasteurised Milk

<i>No. of Samples</i>	METHYLENE BLUE REDUCTASE TEST			PHOSPHATASE TEST	
	<i>Satis.</i>	<i>Void</i>	<i>Unsatis.</i>	<i>Satis.</i>	<i>Unsatis.</i>
81	77	2	2	79	2

Untreated Milk

<i>No. of Samples</i>	METHYLENE BLUE REDUCTASE TEST	
	<i>Satis.</i>	<i>Unsatis.</i>
10	10	—

Sterilised Milk

<i>No. of Samples</i>	TURBIDITY TEST	
	<i>Satis.</i>	<i>Unsatis.</i>
7	7	—

Ultra Heat Treated Milk

<i>No. of Samples</i>	COLONY COUNT TEST	
	<i>Satis.</i>	<i>Unsatis.</i>
10	10	—

(ii) *Other Tests.* Five of the samples of 'Untreated' milk, farm-bottled but obtained from distributors, were submitted for the Brucella Ring Test. All were negative.

In addition, the inspectors made thirty-five visits to farms producing farm-bottled 'Untreated' milk for the purpose of bulk sampling from churns and tanks, and 71 such samples were collected. These were submitted for the Brucella Ring Test. All were negative.

Six empty milk bottles taken direct from a Dairy's bottle washing machine were submitted to the Laboratory for bacteriological testing. The average mean count was 245.

(iii) *Milk sold under Special Designation.* Dealer's licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963/65 issued by the Surrey County Council were held by firms trading at or from premises in the Urban District, as follows.

For the sale of Untreated Milk (pre-packed)	9
For the sale of Pasteurised Milk (pre-packed)	20
For the sale of Sterilised Milk (pre-packed)	8
For the sale of Ultra Heat Treated Milk (pre-packed)	10
Bottling licence for Untreated Milk	1
Pasteuriser's Licence	1

Fresh Cream

A small private dairy which is licensed to pasteurise milk also produces fresh cream.

Following a report of the Public Health Laboratory Service on their bacteriological findings in cream throughout the country, a daily national newspaper arranged for the private examination of a number of samples of cream sold from various stores in London which included that produced by our local dairy.

Contrary to our previous routine samples, a most adverse report resulted for the local product, therefore detailed examination and tests were carried out

at the dairy. It was found that the production unit was well equipped and that the quality control of the product was good.

It was obvious that the method of retailing was at fault, the cream being packed initially at the dairy in bulk containers and dispensed at the retail outlet. This was overcome by pre-packing in cartons at the dairy followed by good temperature control up to the time of retail sale.

Ice-cream

	<i>Samples Taken</i>	PROVISIONAL GRADE			
		<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>
Soft Ice-cream	7	4	1	1	1
Other Ice-cream	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	4	1	1	1

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Five licences were issued during the year to slaughtermen who had previously held licences, and two licences were issued to applicants subject to a condition that they should not slaughter except under the supervision of a licensed slaughterman.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955—Sections 13 to 21
FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

1. Hygiene in connection with the sale, etc., of Food to the Public

Although the number of visits made especially for this purpose maintained a reasonable level, the frequency and duration of visit for detailed examination and ‘on-the-spot’ education leaves much to be desired. With one exception all inspected premises were fitted to comply with Regulation 16 and those to which Regulation 19 applied were also found to be fitted to comply.

CONTRAVENTIONS				
<i>Regulation No.</i>	<i>Carried Forward 31.12.67</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Carried Forward 31.12.68</i>
6	1	—	—	1
8	—	4	3	1
14	—	2	—	2
16	—	1	—	1
18	1	—	—	1
19	—	1	—	1
23	3	1	—	4

The register of food premises now includes the following, which are classified in accordance with the main heading of goods sold (e.g. a grocer who also sells bread is classified under ‘grocer’ only):—

Bread and Cake shops	
(including premises with bakehouses)	6
Butchers	11
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	7
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	9
Grocers	41
Sweet Confectioners	10
Vegetarian Stores	1

Catering Establishments:—

Restaurants, Cafes, and Snack Bars .	29
Public Houses and Hotels . . .	39
Office and Works Canteens . . .	8
Private Schools and Children's Homes	8
Schools Canteens	10
Nursing Homes and Institutions .	7
Clubs	12
Students Hostel	1
Hospital	1
TOTAL	200

2. Premises registered under Section 16

Manufacture of sausages	12
Manufacture of potted, pressed, pickled, or preserved food	14
Storage and sale of ice-cream	84
Manufacture, storage, and sale of ice-cream .	1

3. Registered under Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

The entries on the register at the end of the year may be summarised as follows:—

Number of Dairies	1
Number of Distributors with premises within the Urban District	23

SHOPS ACT 1950 to 1965

Ninety-one visits were made to shops for the purposes of the Acts.

The only problems that arose were through the Chamber of Commerce. These dealt with six-day trading in a neighbouring authority and the possibility of so doing in Dorking, also early closing at Christmas when Christmas Day falls on the elected early closing day.

Both of these matters were resolved satisfactorily.

The following summary indicates the various types of shops in the district.

Arts and Crafts	3
Antiques	12
Books	1
Boots and Shoes (Sales)	7
Boots and Shoes (Repairs and Accessories)	7
Bread and Cakes	6
Butchers	11
Caravan Accessories	2
Carpets	1
Children's Wear	1
China and Glass	1
Chemists	7
Clock Sellers	1
Coal Order Offices	2
Coffee Imports and Sales	1
Corn and Seed Merchants	2
Decorators' Sundries	3
Drapers and Haberdashers	5
Dyers and Cleaners	5

Electrical Goods, Radio and Television	10
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	7
Flooring Specialists	1
Florists	2
Funeral Undertakers	1
Furnishers	5
Furriers	1
Gas Appliances	1
Glass Merchant	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	9
Grocers	20
Grocers and General Stores	17
Hairdressers	21
Heating Engineers	1
Ironmongers, Hardware and Builders' Sundries	8
Jewellers	3
Launderettes	3
Leather Goods	1
Licensed Premises	39
Milk Shop	1
Motor Vehicles and Accessories	19
Music Shops	1
Newsagents and Stationers	16
Opticians	4
Outfitters	22
Pet Shops	1
Photographic Goods	4
Restaurants, Cafes, and Snack Bars	29
Sports Goods, Cycles and Toys	4
Supermarkets	4
Timber Merchant	2
Tobacco and Sweet Confectionery	10
Typewriters	1
Vegetarian Stores	1
Wine Merchants	5
Wool Shops	3
Wholesale Distributor—Frozen Foods	1
Wholesale Greengrocers	1
Wholesale Grocers	1
Wholesale Stationers	1
Wholesale Tobacconist	1
Wholesale Wine Merchant	1
	<hr/>
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AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

The majority of the 22 complaints received related to nuisance from smoke from the burning of refuse. Where this arose from industrial or commercial premises alternative means of disposal was suggested.

Six applications for approval of chimney heights under Section 10 of the Act were dealt with but no major disagreement with applicants arose on clean air issues.

The industrial fume nuisance referred to earlier continued and although the effect is very local to the source, it is extremely offensive. Enquiries were made of the Ministry of Technology, The Rubber and Plastics Research Association, and many commercial undertakings to find an acceptable method of treatment, but without success. Our investigations continued into 1969.

Complaints in respect of smut emissions from the Brickworks were much reduced compared with earlier years. Although the acidic nature of the emission is largely removed there is still an appreciable amount of dry sooty matter discharged.

I echo the concern, expressed by Dr. L. E. Hocking, H.M. Alkali Works Inspector, at the building of new houses in such close proximity to the chimneys of these Works. Complaints from the future inhabitants seems inevitable.

CARAVAN SITES

During the year the Caravan Sites Act 1968 came into operation. The main purpose of the Act is to restrict the eviction from caravan sites of occupiers of caravans and make other provision for the benefit of such occupiers; to secure the establishment of such sites by local authorities for the use of gipsies and other persons of nomadic habit and control in certain areas the unauthorised occupation of land by such persons; to amend the definition of 'caravan' in Part 1 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Developments Act 1960.

The definition of caravan now includes a structure designed or adapted for human habitation which is composed of not more than two sections and is, when assembled, physically capable of being moved by road from one place to another (whether by being towed or by being transported on another vehicle or trailer), and shall not exceed the following dimensions when assembled: length 60 feet (18.288 metres), width 20 feet (6.096 metres), overall height of living accommodation 10 feet (3.048 metres). The effect of this, inter alia, is to confirm that so called 'twin-units' are caravans.

Site licence conditions operative within the district do in fact make it clear that only approved caravans are allowed on sites.

Inspection of the caravan sites within the District emphasised the fact that Conditions attached to licences issued by this Authority were now out of step with current caravanning practice. The standards adopted by site owners exceed Council's requirements in some instances but are extremely poor in others.

Number of site licences in operation:—

(1) Individual	6 Residential 4 Recreational
(2) Multiple (more than 3)	9 Residential 5 Recreational

Number of caravans permitted by current licences: 816, including 487 in permanent occupation.

HOUSING ACTS

(A) SLUM CLEARANCE

As indicated by Mr. Allan last year, difficulties in rehousing limited activity under this heading. Four houses were demolished pursuant to a Clearance Order and this completed the 1963–68 programme. There is no current slum-clearance programme but its absence should not belie the need.

The move towards conservation and improvement is complimentary to, and not in place of, clearance of unfit dwellings.

Individual Unfit Houses

Five houses were demolished in pursuance of demolition orders, and one house was closed.

(B) OTHER HOUSING ACTION

Unfit houses made fit:—

(a) After informal action	4
(b) After formal notice:	
(i) Under Public Health Acts	5
(ii) Under Housing Acts	—

(C) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

(i) Standard

	<i>Owner/Occupiers</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
1. Number of applications received	17	13
Number of applications approved	21	16
Number of applications refused	—	—
2. Number of dwellings improved	15	11
3. Amount paid in grants	£ 4,111 s. 4 d. 0	
4. Average grant per house	158 2 6	
5. Amenities provided:—		
(a) fixed bath or shower		25
(b) wash hand basin		26
(c) hot water supply (to any fittings)		26
(d) water closet (1) within dwelling		26
(2) accessible from dwelling		—
(e) food store		14

(ii) Discretionary

	<i>Owner/Occupiers</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
1. Number of applications received	6	10
2. Number of applications approved	1	6
3. Number of applications refused	—	—
4. Number of dwellings improved	1	4
5. Amount paid in grants	£ 2,000 s. 0 d. 0	
6. Average grant per house	400 0 0	

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

1. Total number of houses in multiple occupation	22										
2. Number of houses estimated to need attention under Housing Act 1961	8										
3. Number of houses on which notices of intention have been served for											
(a) Management Orders (Section 12)	Nil										
(b) Directions on overcrowding (Section 19)	Nil										
4. Number of houses on which have been made											
(a) Management Orders	Nil										
(b) Directions on overcrowding	Nil										
5. Number of notices served											
(a) To make good neglect of proper standards of management (Section 14)	Nil										
(b) To require additional services or facilities	Nil										
(c) Where work has been carried out in default	Nil										
6. Number of prosecutions since passing of Housing Act, 1961, in respect of											
(a) Management	Nil										
(b) Directions	Nil										
(c) Overcrowding (Section 90 Housing Act 1957)	Nil										
7. Number of control orders made (Housing Act 1964)	Nil										
8. Number of control orders terminated	Nil										
9. Details regarding separate occupancies in houses in multiple occupation:											
Number of houses	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
with following number of	<hr/>										
separate occupancies	1	12	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—

RENT ACT, 1957

No applications were received under this Act, either for a certificate of disrepair or for revocation.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Five visits of investigation and two miscellaneous enquiries were made in cases of infectious disease, plus twenty-eight visits concerning food poisoning.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One licence was issued during the year in respect of the sale of pet animals. On inspection, conditions were found to be satisfactory.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Applications for the renewal of existing licences were received in respect of three premises. All were granted after inspection and report.

PEST CONTROL

1. Rats and Mice

The work carried out in this connection may be summarised in the same form as is required in the annual return submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, as follows:—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	<i>Non-Agricultural</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
1. Number of properties in district	8,635	29
2. (a) Total No. of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	291	3
(b) No. infested by (i) Rats	61	3
(ii) Mice	90	—
3. (a) Total No. of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	1,107	21
(b) No. infested by (i) Rats	460	21
(ii) Mice	5	1

2. Insect Pests

- (a) *Bed bugs*
One infestation of a house was dealt with.
- (b) *Fleas*
One private house was treated
- (c) *Cockroaches and other Beetles*
Two infestations were dealt with.
- (d) *Pharoahs Ants*
Nil.
- (e) *Garden Ants*
Fourteen houses and two schools were treated.
- (f) *Mosquitoes*
Two ponds and two ditches were treated with a larvicide.
- (g) *Wasps*
Twenty-five nests were treated and destroyed.
- (h) *Flies*
Six dwellings, a hostel and a church steeple were treated.

The treatment of infested premises was again carried out by Mr. Anscomb in his quiet and efficient manner. The Department is indeed fortunate in having a man who can effect a wide range of pest control with an absolute minimum of supervision.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Of the five complaints received and investigated, three warranted further action. The nuisances were abated following informal requests.

Road breaking equipment used by the public utilities showed some improvement in noise control but approaches were made at management level to secure reduction where this was thought practicable.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

1. General

During the year under review it is noted that there has been a decrease in both the number of registered premises and of inspections compared with earlier years.

The main reason for the reduction in inspections was that both technical and clerical staff had to devote their time increasingly to other matters which could not be deferred. There is, as a result, less cause for satisfaction in what has been achieved during this particular year. However, taking a broader view it can be said that progress is being maintained, although obviously for a time at a slower rate than hitherto.

The total number of registered premises remains at or about three hundred, approximately forty remain which have not yet had a general inspection. So far as is known, there are no major problems in connection with the standards prevailing generally throughout the district in both shops and offices.

2. Statistical summary

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>No. on register at 31st Dec., 1968</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
Offices	79	1,843
Retail shops	166	897
Wholesale shops, warehouses	8	160
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	48	405*
	301	3,305

**Of these, 315 were employed in catering establishments open to the public, and 90 in canteens*

The total of 3,305 included 1,561 males and 1,744 females

3. Results of Inspections

Summary

(a) Preliminary Notices

<i>Outstanding 31.12.67</i>	<i>Served 1968</i>	<i>Complied with in full 1968</i>	<i>Cancelled 1968</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.68</i>
21	26	28	2	17

(b) Contraventions

<i>Section</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.67</i>	<i>Found 1968</i>	<i>Remedied 1968</i>	<i>Cancelled 1968</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.68</i>
4	—	3	2	—	1
5	2	—	1	—	1
7	3	1	3	—	1
9	8	4	5	—	7
10	9	7	12	—	4
12	2	—	2	—	—
16 (1)	4	2	3	1	2
16 (2)	3	—	—	—	3
17	4	1	1	—	4
18	1	—	—	—	1
19	1	—	—	—	1
24	5	10	10	1	4
50	9	19	18	1	9

4. Accidents

Twelve accidents were reported to this Authority during the year. Four occurred in offices, five in retail shops, one in a warehouse, one in a catering establishment open to the public, and one in a canteen. No deaths resulted from any of these accidents.

One accident notified in office premises was as the result of the employee, a female, complaining of sickness, headache, and other symptoms which were subsequently diagnosed by her doctor as being the result of 'industrial poisoning', which in his opinion was caused by fumes emanating from a dry cleaners in premises situated below the offices. Another accident notified from a canteen concerned an employee who did not use the guard on a slicing machine correctly and in consequence part of the tip of her right thumb was cut off. Following the accident the person's employer requested the manufacturers to modify the machine and as a result an enlarged pusher plate giving extra protection was supplied and fitted.

FLOODING OF THE SOUTH EASTERN REGION **15th-18th SEPTEMBER**

Dorking was one of the areas affected at an early stage of the flooding. Although bad enough, the Urban District was fortunate compared with other areas within the region.

Eighty-six dwellings were affected by flood water, also five business premises.

The work of the Department at this time centred on identifying the needs of people affected, ensuring that food and water supplies were being safeguarded and, subsequently, the decontamination of affected premises and materials.

Food premises were given very careful attention and contaminated food-stuffs destroyed under supervision. At one hotel, where flood water inundated cellars and rose above table height in the main kitchen, advice on cleansing and sterilisation was given, including swabbing for bacteriological examination.

The presence of total viable bacteria 'too high to count', together with faecal coliform on many surfaces, even after cleansing, emphasised the need for firm control at such times.

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1919

**Dyer and Son
Leatherhead**